

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.











# H. R. 5703

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 1953

Mr. McCARTHY (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

---

### A BILL

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the United States hereby waives all claims against any  
4       person arising out of the receipt by such person of compen-  
5       sation from the United States including Government-owned  
6       or controlled corporations or from the Government of the  
7       District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law  
8       prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation,  
9       which has not been reported to the General Accounting  
10      Office for collection within six years from the last date of any  
11      period of dual compensation.

83d CONGRESS  
1st Session

H. R. 5703

## A BILL

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

By Mr. McCARTHY

JUNE 11, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service







# H. R. 5718

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1953

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

---

### A BILL

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That the United States hereby waives all claims against any  
4     person arising out of the receipt by such person of compen-  
5     sation from the United States including Government owned  
6     or controlled corporations or from the government of the  
7     District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law  
8     prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation,  
9     which has not been reported to the General Accounting  
10    Office for collection within six years from the last date of any  
11    period of dual compensation.

83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 5718**

---

## **A BILL**

---

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

---

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota

---

JUNE 15, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service





# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 19, 1954  
For actions of July 16 and 17, 1954  
83rd-2nd, Nos. 133 and 134

## CONTENTS

Adjournment.....22	Farm economy.....32	Nomination.....3
Appropriations.....12	Farm program....4,13,31,33	Organization, exec.....26
Atomic energy.....1,16	Flood relief.....27	Performance rating.....11
Banking & currency.....8	Foreign aid.....2,30	Personnel.....11,19
Beef purchases.....15	Forests & forestry.....17	Prices, support.....13,28
Budget.....26	Health.....29	Research.....17
CCC.....8	Housing, farm.....7	Soil conservation.....6
Committee staffs.....21	Lands, reclamation.....20	Strategic materials.....18
Credit unions.....10	transfer.....9,17	Transportation....19,23,25
Dairy industry.....5	Legislative program.....22	TVA.....1
Drought relief.....15	Loans, farm.....7,14	Wheat.....24
Dual compensation.....11	Marketing quotas.....24	

HIGHLIGHTS: Conferees agreed on watershed bill and housing bill. House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House committees voted to report bills to increase CCC borrowing authority and to increase pay and provide other benefits to Federal employees. Senate committee reported foreign aid bill. Sen. Beall commended administration's farm program.

## SENATE - July 16

1. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, to make various amendments to the Atomic Energy Act. Much of the discussion related to TVA. (pp. 10158-73, 10176-202, 10207-8, 10210-21.)
2. FOREIGN AID. The Armed Services Committee reported without further amendment H. R. 9678, the mutual security authorization bill for 1955 (S. Rept. 1816)(p. 10152).
3. NOMINATION of Clarence A. Davis, to be Under Secretary of the Interior, was received (p. 10221).
4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Beall commended the Administration's farm program and said it would bring more prosperity to farmers (pp. 10202-4).
5. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley inserted a News for Dairy Co-ops article describing the meetings of the American Institute of Cooperatives at Cornell (p. 10157).
6. SOIL CONSERVATION. The "Daily Digest" states: "Conferees, in executive session,



agreed to file a conference report on...H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation. As agreed, the conferees substantially accepted the Senate version of the bill with the following major changes:

"(1) Struck out provision that dams providing a total capacity of 2,000 to 5,000 acre-feet must be approved by Congress, and substituted therefor a provision barring appropriations for plans including structures having total capacity of between 2,500 and 5,000 acre-feet, unless approved by the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture;

"(2) Provided that the Secretary of Agriculture could proceed on applications of local organizations unless such application had been disapproved by the authorized State agency or governor within 45 days after submission of such application; and

"(3) Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to contract for construction of works of improvement until July 1, 1956, in those States in which local organizations do not have authority to enter into such contracts." (pp. D850-1.)

7. HOUSING LOANS. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 7839, the omnibus housing bill, which includes a provision continuing the farm housing program administered by this Department (p. D850).

HOUSE - July 16

8. CCC BORROWING AUTHORITY. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported H. R. 9756, to increase the borrowing authority of CCC from \$8.5 billion to \$10 billion (p. D849).

9. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. J. Res. 550, to release the reversionary rights to a tract of former FHA land in Kern County, Calif. (pp. D848-9).

10. CREDIT UNIONS. A subcommittee of the D. C. Committee approved for reporting to the full committee S. 3683, transferring supervision of D. C. credit unions from the Comptroller of the Currency (Treasury Department) to the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (HEW Department)(p. D849).

11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report H. R. 5718, to limit the period for collection by the U. S. of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (p. D850).

The Committee also approved a subcommittee report on performance rating plans (p. D850).

The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Ordered reported favorably to the House S. 2665, the Federal employees' pay and classification bill for 1954 (the so-called fringe benefits bill). A committee amendment strikes out the Senate text and inserts language approved by the committee during consideration of Chairman Rees' bill, H. R. 8093. The committee amendment provides —

"A 5-percent increase on the minimum rate of each grade, through grade GS-17, of all employees paid under the Classification Act of 1949, with a minimum increase to each employee of \$180 a year. The bill also provides an increase of 5 percent for legislative employees...

"Makes certain additional changes in premium compensation, leave, longevity, uniform allowance, and other employee benefits.

"The number of supergrade positions provided by the Classification Act (now 400) is increased to 550, apportioned as follows: GS-18, 31; GS-17, 123; and GS-16, 396.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 21, 1954  
For actions of July 20, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 136

## CONTENTS

Administrative procedure.....21	Fruits & vegetables.....33	Property.....13
Appropriations.....3	Government competition..14	Purchasing.....14
Atomic energy.....11,37	Housing, rural.....1	REA.....11
Budgeting.....14	Insect control.....36	Reports.....13
CCC.....27	Lands, public.....15	Retirement.....8
Claims.....13	reclamation.....4,24,31	Roads.....34
Corn.....27	transfer.....28	School lunch.....17
Cotton.....25	Livestock & meats.....17	Social Security.....19
Credit unions.....9	Loans, farm.....1,4,26	Soil conservation.....2
Dairy industry.....16,17,32	Legislative program.....18	Surplus commodities..16,30
Drought relief.....10	Marketing.....32,33	Taxation.....13
Dual compensation.....8	Marketing quotas.....25	Transportation.....5
Electrification.....23,35	Minerals.....15	Travel.....12
Emergency powers.....14	Nomination.....22	TVA.....37
Farm program.....18,20,30	Patents.....6	Vehicles.....12
Flood prevention.....10	Personnel.....8,12,14,18	Water compact.....7
Foreign aid.....16	Poultry.....29	Wheat.....16
	Prices, support.....17,30	

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on housing bill, including rural provisions. House received conference report on watershed bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bill to authorize Interior loans to reclamation projects. Rep. Scudder commended Secretary's recommendations for farm program. Senate committee reported bills to authorize motor vehicle pools and travel for employees returning to continental U.S.

## HOUSE

1. HOUSING LOANS. By a vote of 358 to 30, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7839, the housing bill, which includes a provision continuing the rural housing program administered by this Department (pp. 10513-24). The report had been submitted July 20.
2. SOIL CONSERVATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 6788, the watershed development bill (pp. 10499-501).
3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Continued debate on H. R. 9936, but made no changes in the agricultural items (pp. 10512, 10524-47).
4. RECLAMATION LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 5301, to authorize the Interior Department to make loans for reclamation projects (p. D868).
5. TRANSPORTATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment S. 3233, to provide permanent legislation for transportation of a substantial portion of water-borne cargoes in U. S.-flag vessels (H. Rept. 2329)(p. 10555).



6. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3534, to authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed because the patent owner was in the armed forces or because of production controls (H. Rept. 2347)(p. 10556).
7. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 3699 and H. R. 9679, consenting to a Tex.-La. compact for division of the Sabine River waters (H. Repts. 2317, 2321)(p. 10555).
8. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7785, to make permanent the increases in regular civil-service annuities provided by the act of 1952 (H. Rept. 2318)(p. 10555).  
This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5718, to limit the period for collection by the U. S. of compensation received by Federal employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (H. Rept. 2334)(p. 10555).
9. CREDIT UNIONS. The D. C. Committee reported with amendment S. 3683, to transfer supervision of D. C. credit unions to HEW from Treasury (H. Rept. 2333)(p. 10555).
10. DROUGHT RELIEF; FLOOD PREVENTION. Rep. Miller, Kans., inserted a farmer's letter describing flood-prevention work on his farm, and requested a cattle-buying program for drought relief (pp. 10549-50).

The House Agriculture Committee, on July 16, adopted the following resolution:

"Within the past several days there has come to the attention of the Committee an increasing number of reports of serious drought conditions in many parts of the United States. It is the Committee's information that conditions have already reached the point in some parts of the country where production of crops is being seriously threatened and the ability of livestock producers to maintain their flocks and herds is being impaired.

"In view of this situation the Committee urges that the Secretary of Agriculture use to the fullest extent the authority and funds available to him for combatting or alleviating the results of the drought as soon as conditions in the various affected areas warrant action on the part of the Federal Government.

"The Committee respectfully suggests, in view of the fact that Congress will soon adjourn, that the Secretary review the authority and the funds now available to him for meeting drought and other emergency conditions in the agriculture of the Nation and report to the Committee at the earliest possible moment any additional authority or funds which he believes he may require in order to meet as effectively as possible any need which may arise for action on the part of the Federal Government."

#### SENATE

11. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, to amend the Atomic Energy Act (pp. 10584-96, 10601-29). Mose of the debate related to the TVA. Sen. Langer spoke against the President's proposal to contract with private utilities and stated that "the most harmful effect of the... deal will be its ultimate effect on the REA cooperatives and, through them, on the farmers of the valley" (pp. 10585-590). Sen. Johnston stated that farmers of his State need money now as a result of reduced acreage production and that he does not want "to see the electric bills for industrial power in the Southeast go up" (p. 10628).

## LIMITING PERIOD FOR COLLECTION OF SUMS RECEIVED BY EMPLOYEES IN VIOLATION OF DUAL COMPENSA- TION LAWS

---

JULY 20, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mrs. ST. GEORGE, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil  
Service, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5718]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5718) to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

#### STATEMENT

It is the purpose of this legislation to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws. In effect, this bill places a limitation of 6 years on the time in which the Government may collect money paid to employees in violation of such laws. It provides that all claims which have not been reported to the General Accounting Office for collection within 6 years from the last date of any period of dual compensation shall be waived by the United States.

In many cases the United States is obligated to collect an indebtedness which may have arisen in the far distant past, and of which the employee may never have been aware. It is also emphasized that many of the amounts involved are very small and the cost of recovery is expensive. Information furnished by the Civil Service Commission indicates that the average claim collected is approximately \$58, while the total Government cost of each claim which is processed to the stage of actual collection is in excess of \$50 per claim.



At the present time the retirement fund is used as a reservoir for the collection of such debts, as most agencies rely upon the Retirement Division to make appropriate offset against benefits under the Retirement Act. Collections made from retirement payments appear to be contrary to the spirit and intent of the retirement law. The enactment of this legislation will avoid many inequities where the services rendered by the employee in the distant past were of benefit to the Government.

Cost: The Comptroller General, who is charged with collection of such claims, states: "I am of the opinion that the enactment of a bill of this kind placing a time limit upon the requirement for recovery of such dual payments would probably save the Government an appreciable sum since many of the amounts involved are very small and the cost of recovery is expensive."

Following are favorable reports recommending enactment of this legislation which have been received from the Civil Service Commission, Bureau of the Budget, and the Comptroller General of the United States:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
Washington 25, D. C., February 23, 1954.

HON. EDWARD H. REES,  
*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. REES: This is in reference to your letter of June 17, 1953, requesting a report on H. R. 5718, a bill to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws. This bill is identical with H. R. 5703.

The bill provides as follows:

"That the United States hereby waives all claims against any person arising out of the receipt by such person of compensation from the United States including Government owned or controlled corporations or from the government of the District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation, which has not been reported to the General Accounting Office for collection within six years from the last date of any period of dual compensation."

The Commission is in favor of this legislation.

There are three principal so-called "dual compensation" statutes. One of these, section 212 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, prohibits the receipt of retired pay by retired commissioned officers (except those whose retirement is for disability incurred in combat or from an explosion of an instrumentality of war) when the combined rate of retired pay and Government salary would exceed \$3,000 a year. It is believed that an instance of inadvertent payment in violation of that statute would be unusual, since in these cases the necessary checkage is made by the military finance office which disburses the retired pay. The two statutes which are from time to time violated through misunderstanding or lack of knowledge are the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 62), and the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 58). These Statutes read as follows:

Act of July 31, 1894, as amended:

"No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard whenever they may be elected to public office of whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard retired for any cause, and retired officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who have been retired for injuries received in battle or for injuries or incapacity incurred in line of duty shall not, within the meaning of this section, be construed to hold or to have held an office during such retirement."

Aet of May 10, 1916, as amended:

"Unless otherwise specifically authorized by law, no money appropriated by any act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of \$2,000 per annum."

Under the 1894 statute, a person who holds an office or position the annual compensation of which is at the rate of \$2,500 per annum or more cannot hold any other office. One type of case which has led to private relief bills in the past has been that in which an officer or warrant officer retired from military service for reason other than disability (who is considered to hold an office within the meaning of the statute) has accepted a Government position and either the retired pay or the salary of the position has been \$2,500 per annum or more. In those cases the holding of the Government position is illegal and the individual is required to pay back all the salary received from the position.

Under the same statute, a person who holds a Government position and who accepts another position, when either position pays as much as \$2,500 per annum, is considered thereby to have relinquished the first position, and any salary he receives thereafter from the first position is illegal (19 Comp. Gen. 751). An illegal payment could occur through an employee's being carried on annual leave from the first position beyond the date he accepted another position. In other cases an employee has unwittingly accepted a second position which involved work only on days which were nonwork days in the first position.

Under the 1916 statute, if an employee receives two salaries covering the same period of time and the combined rates exceed the rate of \$2,000 per annum, one of the salaries must be repaid. Even two part-time jobs may cause a violation of this statute.

The Commission is directly interested in this dual-service matter because it imposes a delay and an additional administrative expense in the area of adjudicating claims for benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act. In each instance in which the employee records show a period of dual employment which may involve an illegal salary payment of more than \$10, the Commission reports the pertinent facts to the Comptroller General for a determination of (1) whether there has been an actual violation, and (2) the amount to be recovered from any benefits due under the Retirement Act.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, a total of 2,709 retirement claims contained records indicating dual employment. In each of these claims payment of benefits due under the Retirement Act was delayed for a determination of the legality of such dual employment. In 1,991 of these claims, or 73 percent of the total, we found that the dual employment was not illegal because of the existence of an act of Congress or a prior decision by the Comptroller General which clearly covered the type of employment involved. In the remaining 718 claims the facts were presented to the Comptroller General for determination. We do not know to what extent it was necessary for that Office to search the payrolls for the periods involved in order to determine whether an illegal payment had been made and if so the amount thereof.

Our records show a total of 281 claims during the fiscal year 1951 in which we actually offset retirement benefits because of illegal dual compensation. The total amount recovered was \$16,217.15, or an average of approximately \$58 per claim. It is interesting to note that 85 percent of these claims involved amounts of less than \$100.

It is extremely difficult to determine accurately the cost involved in making collections for claims arising from violation of the dual compensation statutes, particularly since the work in each claim is divided among a number of employees in several departments. It is our understanding, however, that the total Government cost of each claim which is processed to the stage of actual collection has in the past been estimated to be in excess of \$50 per claim. If this estimate is correct, there appears to be very little, if any, profit in examining claims filed under the Retirement Act for the possibility of collecting an average of \$58 per claim.

The use of the retirement fund as a reservoir for the collection of such debts is an undesirable practice from the standpoint of administration and the individual. Agencies are inclined to make no attempt at collection, but to rely upon the Retirement Division to make appropriate offset against benefits under the Retirement Act. This ignores the fact that generally the employee would be in much better position to make restitution while still in receipt of salary than after retirement or separation. In any event we are here considering an indebtedness which may have arisen in the far distant past and of which the employee may never have been aware. On the other hand while the employee is considered indebted



#### 4 COLLECTION OF SUMS IN VIOLATION OF DUAL COMPENSATION LAWS

by reason of the illegal payment, the Government has suffered no loss because it has received the value of personal services in return for the payment.

Making these collections from retirement payments appears at cross purposes with the spirit and intent of the retirement law.

In accordance with the foregoing, the Commission recommends favorable consideration of H. R. 5703.

The Commission, in accordance with established procedure, has been informed by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

By direction of the Commission:

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP YOUNG, *Chairman.*

---

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington 25, D. C., February 26, 1954.

HON. EDWARD H. REES,  
*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,  
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on H. R. 5703 and H. R. 5718, identical bills to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

The Bureau of the Budget recommends favorable consideration of these bills by your committee. The Civil Service Commission's report on these bills indicates the desirability of such a limitation from the standpoint of both the Government and its employees.

Sincerely yours,

ROWLAND HUGHES, *Deputy Director.*

---

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington 25, June 23, 1953.

HON. EDWARD H. REES,  
*Chairman, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,  
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. REES: Reference is made to your letter of June 15, 1953, acknowledged by telephone June 16, enclosing copies of H. R. 5703 and to your letter of June 17, acknowledged by telephone June 19, enclosing copies of an identical bill H. R. 5718, and requesting my report thereon. The bills propose to waive all claims arising from the receipt of dual compensation by Federal and District of Columbia employees which have not been reported to the General Accounting Office for collection within 6 years from the last date of any dual compensation period.

The three principal dual compensation statutes are (1) section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 405, as amended, 5 U. S. C. 59a), which places a limitation of \$3,000 per year upon the combined amount of retirement pay for or on account of service as a commissioned officer and compensation from a civilian office or position; (2) the act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120, as amended, 5 U. S. C. 58), which prohibits the payment of more than one salary to any person if the combined amount of the salaries exceeds \$2,000 per annum; and (3) section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. 205, as amended, 5 U. S. C. 62), which prohibits a person who is holding an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to \$2,500 or more from holding another office to which compensation is attached.

While many of the violations of the above dual employment statutes are adjusted within a reasonable time of the occurrence of the dual employment, there are considerable numbers of others which are not detected until the employee's service records are compiled at the Civil Service Commission for computation of his retirement annuity. This usually occurs many years after the receipt of the two salary payments and at a time when the employee's available resources are often limited to the annuity which he is expecting to receive and which under the present laws must be withheld until the dual payment is satisfied, which in many cases constitutes a real hardship. Many of such dual payments were incurred in good faith on the part of the employee during final leave before separation from



one position while working in the second position, which the average employce, without knowledge of the dual compensation laws, considered justifiable. Where such cases occurred after the passage of the act of December 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 845), known as the Lump-sum Leave Act, they can often be adjusted under that act without hardship. Most other dual payments apparently were incurred in good faith on the part of the employees and the employing agencies, and of course where services were rendered the Government received the benefit thereof.

I am of the opinion that the enactment of a bill of this kind placing a time limit upon the requirement for recovery of such dual payments would probably save the Government an appreciable sum since many of the amounts involved are very small and the cost of recovery expensive. Also, there would be avoided many inequities where the services were of benefit to the Government.

I therefore recommend favorable consideration upon one of the present bills.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,  
*Comptroller General of the United States.*

○







Union Calendar No. 820

83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5718

[Report No. 2334]

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1953

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 20, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the United States hereby waives all claims against any  
4       person arising out of the receipt by such person of compen-  
5       sation from the United States including Government owned  
6       or controlled corporations or from the government of the  
7       District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law  
8       prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation,  
9       which has not been reported to the General Accounting  
10      Office for collection within six years from the last date of any  
11      period of dual compensation.

83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>d</sup> Session

**H. R. 5718**

[Report No. 2334]

---

# **A BILL**

---

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

---

By Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota

---

JUNE 15, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 20, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 4, 1954  
For actions of August 3, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 148

## CONTENTS

Appropriations.....18	Insects.....4	REA.....27
Atomic energy.....27,30	Labor standards.....40	Retirement.....9,26
CCC.....2,17,19	Lands, reclamation.3,10,22	Roads.....32
Coffee.....15,28	transfer.....13,23	Surplus commodities..17,33
Committee staffs.....16	Legislative program.....25	Taxation.....35
Commodity exchanges.....15	Life insurance.....9	Textiles.....31
Dual compensation.....9	Loans, farm.....1,3	Transportation.....7,11
Education.....37	Mexican fence.....20	Travel.....11
Family-size farms.....14	Minerals.....38	Vocational rehabilitation
Farm program.....24,25,34	Monopolies.....27	.....39
Flammable fabrics.....12	Nomination.....19	Water compact.....8
Foreign aid.....17	Personnel.....9,26,29	Water facilities.....1
Forestry.....5,21,24,36	Plant diseases.....4	Water resources.....6
Grain.....2	Prices, support.....29,30	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Cooperate with Mexico and Canada on insect and plant-disease control, authorize long-term leases for forest lands, permit CCC corn sales at lower prices, provide group life insurance for Federal employees, authorize Interior to make loans for reclamation projects. House concurred in Senate corrections of water-facilities loans bill. Reps. Hope and McCormack discussed bill to extend Commodity Exchange Act to coffee. Rep. Patman urged Government aid for family-size farms. Senate passed mutual security bill. Senate debated supplemental appropriation bill, agreeing to committee amendments and further increase in FHA loans. Senate confirmed Butz nomination to CCC Board. Senate committee ordered reported Mexican boundary fence bill. Sen. Knowland announced that debate will begin today on farm program bill.

## HOUSE

1. WATER-FACILITIES LOANS. Agreed to the Senate corrections of S. 3137, to amend the Water Facilities Act (pp. 12415-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. CCC GRAIN. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 563, to authorize CCC, until Mar. 1, 1955, to sell at the point of storage any feed grain owned by the Corporation at 10% above the current support price for the commodity (p. 12442). The Agriculture Committee reported the measure with amendment earlier in the day (H. Rept. 2609)(p. 12455).
3. RECLAMATION LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 5301, under which State and local public agencies could plan, construct, and operate projects costing not over \$5 million and receive substantially the same benefits as they would receive if the projects were being constructed as Federal reclamation projects. The bill authorizes the Interior Department to make loans for that portion of a project which would be reimbursable if it were being constructed as a Federal project, and grants for that portion of the project which would be nonreimbursable if it were being constructed as a Federal project. (pp. 12438-40.)
4. INSECTS; PLANT DISEASES. Passed without amendment S. 3697, to authorize



cooperation with Canada or Mexico, or local authorities in those countries, in the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases (p. 12383). This bill will now be sent to the President.

5. FORESTRY. Passed as reported H. R. 1254, which authorizes the issuance by Federal agencies of permits, leases, or easements to States or local governments for periods not to exceed 30 years, on lands within their respective jurisdictions (p. 12382).
6. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported H. R. 2843, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of water resources in Hawaii (p. 12381).
7. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 6310, to exempt from CAB regulations the transportation of livestock, fish, floricultural, and horticultural commodities (p. 12384).
8. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment S. 3699, approving an interstate compact regarding Sabine River waters (p. 12388). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 3681, authorizing the Civil Service Commission to make available group life insurance for Federal employees (pp. 12421-7). This bill will now be sent to the President. For its provisions see Digest 126.  
Passed as reported H. R. 7785, to make permanent the increases in regular annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act which were granted by Public Law 555, 82nd Cong., and extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions (p. 12392).  
Passed as reported H. R. 9909, to prohibit payment of annuities, under the Civil Service Retirement Act, to Federal officers and employees convicted of certain crimes (pp. 12412-4).  
Passed without amendment H. R. 5718, to limit to 6 years the period for collection by the Government of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (p. 12393).
10. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 9981, to provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 12440-1).  
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported S. 118, authorizing the Washita River Basin project, Okla. (p. D938).
11. TRANSPORTATION; TRAVEL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported S. 906, to establish the finality of contracts between the Government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to the Interstate Commerce Act (p. D938).
12. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported S. 3379, to exempt from the Flammable Fabrics Act certain fabrics which are not highly flammable (p. D938).
13. LAND TRANSFER. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 550, to permit Federal release of reversionary rights of certain property (formerly FHA) for school purposes in Kern County, Calif. (p. 12394).
14. FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Rep. Patman recommended that Government programs be

# H. R. 5718

---

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 4 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

---

## AN ACT

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the United States hereby waives all claims against any  
4        person arising out of the receipt by such person of compen-  
5        sation from the United States including Government owned  
6        or controlled corporations or from the government of the  
7        District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law  
8        prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation,  
9        which has not been reported to the General Accounting  
10       Office for collection within six years from the last date of any  
11       period of dual compensation.

Passed the House of Representatives August 3, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*

83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>d</sup> Session

**H. R. 5718**

## **AN ACT**

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

---

August 4 (legislative day, July 2), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post  
Office and Civil Service



# AMENDING TITLES 18 AND 28 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9821) to amend titles 18 and 28 of the United States Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the purpose of this act is to provide for orderly termination of Federal supervision over the property and members of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. Section 1162, title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom the words "except the Menominee Reservation" and the comma preceding those words.

SEC. 3. Section 1360, title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom the words "except the Menominee Reservation" and the comma preceding those words.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That section 1162, title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom the words 'except the Menominee Reservation' and the comma preceding those words."

"Sec. 2. Section 1360, title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking therefrom the words 'except the Menominee Reservation' and the comma preceding those words."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# RENEWAL OF STAR ROUTE AND SCREEN VEHICLE SERVICE CONTRACTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1244) relating to the renewal of star route and screen vehicle service contracts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the lady from New York or someone from the committee explain the purpose of the bill and its necessity?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced at the instance of the star route carriers. Under the present law, the Government may, in its discretion and in the interest of the postal service, in all cases of regular contracts, continue in force beyond its express terms for a period not exceeding 6 months. Where the contractor dies during the last 6 months of the contract, the 6 months' extension will not meet the present 1-year qualification.

This measure will give the same protection to subcontractors, who are in very many cases widows of deceased contractors, in cases where the contractor dies during the last 6 months of his contract.

This bill is also approved by the Post Office Department, and we have a letter to that effect. It is also approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and it will not increase expenses. The interest of our committee was particularly attracted toward it in that it would be of particular assistance and help to the widows of some contractors.

Mr. ASPINALL. Your committee reported it unanimously?

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Unanimously, yes.

Mr. ASPINALL. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the first sentence of the next to last paragraph of section 3951 of the revised statutes, as amended (39 U. S. C. 434) is amended by striking out the words "one year" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "6 months."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# TRANSPORTATION OF WATERBORNE CARGOES IN UNITED STATES-FLAG VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3233) to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide permanent legislation for the transportation of a substantial portion of waterborne cargoes in United States-flag vessels.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the Commerce Department does not recommend enactment of this bill and requests that a study of the bill be made. The Budget concurs in the views of the Commerce Department. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

# COMPENSATION RECEIVED IN VIOLATION OF THE DUAL COMPENSATION LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5718) to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the United States hereby waives all claims against any person arising out of the receipt by such person of compensation from the United States including Government owned or controlled corporations or from the government of the District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation, which has not been reported to the General Accounting Office for collection within 6 years from the last date of any period of dual compensation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO VICKSBURG, MISS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9194) to provide for the conveyance of certain land owned by the Federal Government near Vicksburg, Miss., to Vicksburg, Miss.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to convey, for and in consideration of \$3,500 to the city of Vicksburg, Miss., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land, comprising approximately one and nine hundred fourteen one-thousandths acres (including accretions thereto, and any riparian rights appurtenant to such land) near the city of Vicksburg, Miss., more particularly described as parcels 1 and 2 as shown on an official map of the United States Department of the Interior, identified as "Drawing No. NMP-VIC, 2028-A," dated August 15, 1951, and consisting of four sheets carrying such identification.

SEC. 2. Funds obtained by the Secretary of the Interior from the conveyance of the land described in the first section of this act shall be retained in a special fund and may be used by him, without further authority, for the procurement by purchase only of additional property for the Vicksburg National Military Park within the limits of the park as authorized by the act of October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1061).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "\$3,500" and insert "an amount equal to the reasonable appraised value thereof as determined by the Secretary."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# BLACK CANYON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, IDAHO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9630) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute an amendatory contract with the Black Canyon Irrigation District, Idaho, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] or some member of his committee about this bill? I notice the Department of the Interior recommends enactment. The Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the enactment. However, the question of the practicability of extending irrigation payments over an 86-year period has arisen. This bill extends payments over an 86-year period. Does not the gentleman think that is too long, and that it is too controversial a bill to be passed by unanimous consent?

Mr. BUDGE. In answer to the inquiry, the situation is simply this: The Reclamation Act has been on the books now for some 50 years. There are a number of projects throughout the United States where for one reason or another the repayment has not been able to progress as rapidly as it was originally believed by the Bureau of Reclamation it would be. This does not happen to be in my congressional district but in the congressional district of my colleague from Idaho, but I am somewhat familiar with it. It simply is entering into a new contract, which is all the Federal Government is going to collect back from the people on the



project. Unless a new contract is entered into the Federal investment, which has already been made and which is the debt which is owed the Federal Government, will have to be written off the books. This is the only way the Federal Government can get its money back.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. May I ask the gentleman this question: Is an 86-year period for the repayment unusual, or is it customary?

Mr. BUDGE. It is unusual. This relates only to the districts where for some reason or other there was difficulty in repayment. In many instances the Bureau of Reclamation made mistakes in the cost of the project and made mistakes in the amount of the water that would be available for the project. These things were built years ago. It just boils down to the fact that the Federal Government either collects its money over a longer period of years or else writes it off. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I am particularly anxious that this bill pass, because it is of vital importance to my friends and neighbors in my home county of Canyon in Idaho. I have just talked with my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] and he has agreed to withdraw his objection made earlier. He now realizes that many farmers of the Black Canyon Irrigation District stand to lose their farms and their life's possessions if they are not given relief from the present heavy water assessment charges.

The Black Canyon Irrigation District is an old, well-established one. The original contract of October 1927 provided for the repayment of all irrigation costs by the water users. Since that time new requirements for power, flood control and irrigation have made necessary the reallocation of the project costs. Costs to water users have risen accordingly. This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to execute an amendatory contract which provides an economically sound adjustment.

The lands represented by the Black Canyon Irrigation District are in two divisions. The first contains 6,880 acres, and the second 53,000 acres. The proposed amendatory contract leaves unchanged the remaining construction obligations payable by the water users in the First Division, and calls for the repayment of the remaining sum due the Government in 8 to 9 years. The construction obligation of the second unit is established by the contract at \$7,346,815, with annual payments of \$85,120. This will pay back the total cost of the second unit in 86 years.

These amounts are within the water users' ability to pay and at the same time are about as much as can be recovered under a fair and equitable contract. So as you can see the bill has the double objective of keeping the Government from losing money, and a number of farmers from losing their farms and homes. I am glad that it will now pass the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GAVIN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

#### PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9397) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer certain property to the Panama Canal Company, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the Panama Canal Company, without exchange of funds, all or so much of the facilities, buildings, structures, improvements, and equipment comprising aids to navigation maintained by the Coast Guard at or on Roncador Cay, Serrana Banks, Quita Sueno Banks, Cristobal Mole, Cape Mala, Jicarita Island, and Morro Puerco Island, as may be mutually acceptable for transfer.

SEC. 2. Upon completion of any transfer authorized by this act, the functions of the Treasury Department concerning the pertinent aid to navigation and its jurisdiction over the side upon which the aid is located or transferred to the Panama Canal Company.

SEC. 3. Transfers made under this act shall be subject to the provisions of section 246 (b) of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, as added by the act of June 29, 1948 (ch. 706, sec. 2, 62 Stat. 1076).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 4, strike out "side" and insert "site."

At the end of the bill, strike out the period and insert a comma and the following: "except so far as said section would require payment to be made for the transferred property and assets."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### VINELAND SCHOOL DISTRICT, KERN COUNTY, CALIF.

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 550) to permit the United States of America to release reversionary rights in a thirty-six and seven hundred and fifty-nine one thousandths acre tract to the Vineland School District of the county of Kern, State of California.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolutions, as follows:

Whereas by quitclaim deed dated November 28, 1947, and recorded on December 10, 1947, in book 1341 of official records, page 424, in the office of the county recorder, Kern County, Calif., the United States of America granted to the Vineland School District, Bakersfield, county of Kern, State of California, a tract of land containing thirty-six and seven hundred and fifty-nine one thousandths acres, more or less, together with the improvements and appurtenances, for use in maintaining and operating said property for public use as a public school; and

Whereas said quitclaim deed dated November 28, 1947, contains a provision for reversion of said property to the United States of America if the property ceases to be used for the purposes for which it was granted; and

Whereas the Vineland School District is making application to the State of California for a loan to construct further improvements and additions to the school buildings now located on said tract and it is necessary for the Vineland School District to secure a release of the aforementioned reversionary rights in order to obtain the loan; and

Whereas the United States of America holds an undivided interest in said reversionary rights and the director of the California State Department of Agriculture, as successor to the assets of the California Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, acting pursuant to the provisions of chapter 414, Laws of California, 1949, as amended by chapter 1179, Laws of California, 1951, and chapter 141, Laws of California, 1953, holds an undivided beneficial interest in said reversionary rights; and

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States is presently administering and holds title, as trustee, to the assets of the California Rural Rehabilitation Corporation under an agreement dated April 19, 1953, entered into between the United States of America and the director of the California State Department of Agriculture pursuant to the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act (Public Law 499, 81st Cong.; 40 U. S. C. 440): Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That, upon the written consent of the director of the California State Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States is authorized and directed to convey, for a consideration of \$1, by quitclaim deed to the Vineland School District, Bakersfield, county of Kern, State of California, and its successors and assigns, all of the right, title, and interest reserved or retained by the quitclaim deed from the United States of America to the aforesaid Vineland School District dated November 28, 1947, covering thirty-six and seven hundred and fifty-nine one thousandths acres, more or less, and recorded on December 10, 1947, in book 1341 of official records, page 424, in the office of the county recorder, Kern County, Calif.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the title down to the resolving clause on page 2.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MERCHANT MARINE CHAPEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9115) to provide that contributions received under Public Law 485, 80th Congress, for the construction of a merchant marine chapel shall be invested in Government obligations pending their use for such construction.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That funds accepted under Public Law 485, 80th Congress, as contributions to assist in defraying the cost of construction of the chapel provided for in that act shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds or other obligations of, or in bonds or other obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States, until such funds are needed for the purpose for which they were contributed. The yield obtained from such investments shall be considered to be a part of such funds.







Senate

Aug. 12, 1954

Discussed and placed at the head of the calendar, upon the objection of Sen. Morse, H. R. 2225, to authorize the Santa Maria project, Calif. (pp. 13597-9).

17. REPORTS. Passed with amendments H. R. 6290, to discontinue certain requirements for reports to Congress, etc..(p. 13619).
18. CORN; ASC COMMITTEES. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of the "desirability of carrying over of excesses or reserves of corn," and allowing farmers to elect fellow farmers of their own choice to county committees administering the farm program (p. 13596).
19. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5718, to limit to 6 years the period for collection by the Government of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (S. Rept. 2478), and H. R. 7785, to make permanent the ~~increases in regular annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act which were granted by Public Law 555, 82nd Cong., and extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions (S. Rept. 2479) (p. 13532).~~
20. WATER FACILITIES; FARM LOANS. Sen. Aiken inserted R. B. McLeaish's letter commending the Senate Agriculture Committee for their efforts in extending and enlarging water facilities and conservation loans and amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (p. 13532).
21. SOCIAL SECURITY. H. R. 9366, the social security bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 13587).
22. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Discussed and upon objection by Sen. Smathers, passed over S. 3067, to require the State Department to transmit to the Senate within 30 days the text of any executive agreement or other international agreement to which this country is a party (pp. 13614-6).
23. STATEHOOD. Sen. Malone inserted Judge Stainback's letters recommending denial of statehood for Hawaii and proposing a bill providing for commonwealth status for this territory (pp. 13623-6).
24. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 3601, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to extend until not later than Oct. 18, 1962, certain timber rights and necessary ingress and egress (pp. 13609-10).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

25. LANDS. S. 3862, by Sen. Mundt, to authorize the Sec. of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in Pennington County, S. Dak.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 13532).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor criticizing the Senate's adoption of the forest-grazing amendment to the farm program bill and inserting a telegram from Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, (Chairman, Forest Conservation Society of America) expressing "distress" concerning this provision (p. A6020).



Extension of remarks of Rep. Metcalf and insertion of a Denver Post editorial, "A Slick Scheme," criticizing adoption of the forest-grazing amendment to the farm-program bill (p. A6022).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Young commending adoption of the forest-grazing amendment (pp. A6023-4).

27. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harden commending the Eisenhower administration for its accomplishments, including farm program legislation, and inserting the results of his questionnaire concerning flexible price supports and extension of social security to farmers. (pp. A5987-8).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Crumpacker, Jr., commending the achievements of the 83rd Congress, including enactment of farm program legislation (p. A5997).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Zablocki reporting to his constituents on legislation considered by the 83rd Congress and inserting his voting record on major issues, including farm program legislation (pp. A6013-5).

28. FOREIGN TRADE; STOCKPILING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Martin, Ia., criticizing activities of the former International Materials Conference and establishment of a new international trade stabilization commission, and inserting former President Hoover's 1925 address, "Foreign Combinations Now Fixing Prices of Raw Materials Imported into the United States," (pp. A5992-4).

29. FOREIGN AID; TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Allen, Jr., defending the shipment of at least 50 percent of our foreign-aid cargoes in American-flag ships and inserting tables showing the cost of such shipments, etc. (pp. A5994-7.)

30. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Extension of remarks of Rep. King stating that legislation enacted during the last 10 years in behalf of veterans "has proven to be one of our Nation's greatest assets" (pp. A6000-1).

31. POULTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Price calling attention to his resolution H. Res. 647, to provide for a congressional investigation of the commercial slaughtering and processing of poultry, and inserting an Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America article, "Congress Should Probe Sick and Disease Poultry" (pp. A6002-3).

32. GOVERNMENT COMPETITION. Rep. Bender inserted a Cleveland News editorial urging elimination of Government competition with private with private business (pp. A6020-1).

33. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Douglas inserted his recent radio speech discussing the importance of eliminating "wasteful Government expenditures" (pp. A6021-2).

34. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor opposing H. R. 4449, the upper Colorado River storage project bill (p. A6023).

35. FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Rep. Berry inserted a constituent's letter discussing some of the problems of the farmers, stating that "... in operation no consideration is given to the small family farmer..." and objecting to reductions in wheat acreage allotments (pp. A5997-8).

LIMITING PERIOD FOR COLLECTION OF SUMS RECEIVED  
BY EMPLOYEES IN VIOLATION OF DUAL COMPENSA-  
TION LAWS

---

AUGUST 12 (legislative day, AUGUST 5), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

---

Mr. CARLSON, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service,  
submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5718]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5718) to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

## STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees of the Federal Government in violation of the dual compensation laws.

Under the bill, the United States Government waives all claims against any person arising out of receipt of compensation from the United States Government which have not been reported to the General Accounting Office for collection within 6 years from the date of dual compensation.

Under the present law, sometimes the United States is obligated to collect an indebtedness which may have arisen in the far distant past and of which the employee may not be aware. Often the amount to be collected is so small that the cost of recovery is expensive. In fact, in some cases the cost of collection exceeds the amount collected.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee believes that if this bill is enacted into law, it will remove certain inequities against the employees and result in saving money for the Federal Government.



Calendar No. 2508

83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5718

[Report No. 2478]

---

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 4 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

AUGUST 12 (legislative day, AUGUST 5), 1954

Reported by Mr. CARLSON, without amendment

---

## AN ACT

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the United States hereby waives all claims against any  
4       person arising out of the receipt by such person of compen-  
5       sation from the United States including Government owned  
6       or controlled corporations or from the government of the  
7       District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law  
8       prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation,  
9       which has not been reported to the General Accounting  
10      Office for collection within six years from the last date of any  
11      period of dual compensation.

Passed the House of Representatives August 3, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*



83d CONGRESS  
2d Session

# H. R. 5718

[Report No. 2478]

---

## AN ACT

---

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

---

AUGUST 4 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

AUGUST 12 (legislative day, AUGUST 5), 1954

Reported without amendment







Aug. 16, 1954

Passed with amendment S. 3268, to amend Public Law 815, 81st Cong., so as to extend for 3 additional years the program of Federal assistance for school construction under title III thereof (p. 13857).

12. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Passed with amendment S. 3627, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to tighten up several "loopholes" (pp. 13828-9).
13. FARM LABOR. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 2862, to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special nonquota immigration visas available to certain skilled alien sheepherders (H. Rept. 2662) (p. 13902).
14. INVESTIGATIONS; PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 2308, to give the Attorney General concurrent jurisdiction over investigation of violations of title 18 of the U. S. Code (regarding crimes) by Government officers and employees, except for members of the armed forces and the Post Office Department (pp. 13859-60).
15. CONVENING OF CONGRESS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 585, to provide that the 84th Congress shall convene at noon on Wed., Jan. 5, 1955 (p. 13858).

SENATE

16. FARM LOANS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3245, to authorize the Secretary to use \$15,000,000 of the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen until June 30, 1955 (p. 13942). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. RECLAMATION. Discussed and passed over, upon the objection of Sen. Smathers, H. R. 5301, to authorize the Interior Department to make loans to privately owned reclamation projects (pp. 13926-7).  
Discussed and passed over, upon the objection of Sen. Smathers, H. R. 9981, to provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (p. 13928).  
Sen. Watkins stated "there is an extreme need for facts to clarify much of the confusion which has resulted from misinformation spread about the upper Colo. River project" and inserted George D. Clyde's (commissioner of interstate streams for Utah) article which discussed the issues (pp. 13909-10).
18. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed, 59 to 17, to the revised conference report on H. R. 9757, the atomic energy bill (pp. 13982-5).
19. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 5718, to limit to 6 years the period for collection by the Government of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws (p. 13928). This bill will now be sent to the President.
20. TAXATION. Sen. Ferguson inserted the President's statement made upon the signing of H. R. 8300, the general tax revision bill (pp. 13937-42).
21. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Watkins inserted a newspaper editorial and stated that the "role that can be played by the Federal Government in cooperating in watershed improvement program under the Hope-Aiken measure is adequately shown" in this editorial (pp. 13910-1).



authorizing the transfer of personnel and appropriations to defense activities of various departments and agencies pursuant to law, regarding rental of Government-owned living quarters. Contains language, similar to that in previous years, prohibiting the use of funds of corporations for purchase or construction of office buildings, and authorizing the use of appropriated funds to purchase foreign credits owed to or owned by the U. S.

3. PERSONNEL. Received the conference report on H. R. 2263, the so-called fringe-benefits bill (H. Rept. 2665)(pp. 13893-901). The text of the bill, as agreed to by the conferees, is printed in the Record.
4. ATOMIC ENERGY. Redeived the revised conference report on H. R. 9757, to make various changes in the Atomic Energy Act (H. Rept. 2666)(pp. 13873-88). The revised bill is printed in the Record.
5. VEHICLES; FURNITURE. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8753, to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct GSA to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize CSC to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles (p. 13824). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. DEBT LIMIT. By a division vote of 193 to 31, concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 6672, increasing the debt limit of the Government. The amendment provides for a temporary increase of \$6 billion until June 30, 1955. (pp. 13824-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 10009, to provide for the review of customs tariff schedules, to improve procedures for the tariff classification of unenumerated articles, and to repeal or amend obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 13822-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. FOREIGN AID; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9924, to provide for family housing for military personnel and their dependents, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to procure such housing for military personnel in foreign countries through the use of foreign currencies obtained through sale of surplus agricultural commodities, and to make Defense Department appropriations available to reimburse CCC in an amount equivalent to the dollar value of the currencies used (p. 13829). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
9. SOCIAL SECURITY; FARM LABOR. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9366, the social security bill, which includes a provision extending social security retirement coverage to approximately 2.6 million additional farm workers (p. 13820). Senate conferees have been appointed.
10. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 10051 (p. 13821). Senate conferees have been appointed.
11. EDUCATION. Passed without amendment S. 3629, to amend Public Law 874, 81st Cong., so as to postpone the effective date of the 3 percent "absorption" requirement of school districts in areas affected by Federal activities for 1 additional year (through June 30, 1955). This bill will now be sent to the President.



road Co. a right-of-way in southern California. Under court decisions, this right-of-way grant was a limited fee with an implied right of reverter in the United States if and when the right-of-way ceased to be used for railroad purposes. In many instances, the railroad found that some of the grant was not required for right-of-way use and sold the unneeded portion to industries, in the belief that it had such authority. Since the land was granted for right-of-way purposes, the railway company could not give, in fact, clear title without a validating act from Congress. On several previous occasions Congress has validated conveyances by railroads, including two instances in the present Congress.

I have two questions which I should like to ask in regard to this bill. Am I correct in my understanding that none of the property was sold to industries for industrial sites along the right-of-way until after it was legally determined that the railroad company had a limited fee in the property?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, if I may attempt to answer that question, my understanding is that the earlier conveyances and the title were made prior to the determination that there was a legally sufficient implied condition of reverter. In many of the right-of-way grants, a reverter was explicit. A right-of-way is a right-of-way over public lands with an express reservation in case they are used for any other purpose. In this instance, as I understand from the Secretary's report, a right-of-way was granted, but it was a right-of-way and not a title in fee, and that raises a question as to the right of reverter by the Federal Government.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I feel that it is only fair and just to relieve the railroad company of any liability in the case of transfers which were made prior to the Court's determination that there was an implied reverter. Principles of equity are as applicable to a railroad company or any other corporation as they are to an individual. So, as to those transfers, I have no objection. But I am in doubt as to whether the railroad company made conveyances after it knew that the Court had determined that there was an implied reverter, because if it did, then it seems to me the railroad company acted clearly with knowledge that it was making a transfer and did not have the legal power to give title. As to those conveyances, if there were any such, I think the railroad company should be held responsible for dealing with persons other than the Federal Government.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I think a legal problem is involved. So far as the title to the land is concerned, the reverter provision is in favor of the Government. The Government can repossess the land, but it repossesses land to which the railroad now claims no title; land which is in the possession of another. One may well say that the other party should have had his title examined so as to know what he was buying. But, for the period

during which there could be recovery in dollars, the only person who would be hurt by repossession—and that is the limit of the Government's right—would be the individual who has the title or who has acquired it within a period of time before recovery could be made. In this instance, it is my understanding from the report, that the original conveyance by the railroad company was made under a belief that it had a right to make it.

Mr. MORSE. Let me ask one further question. Is it the Senator's view that if the Federal Government refused to give this clearance of title, the purchasers of the land would be without any legal remedy against the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.?

Mr. CORDON. If the conveyance goes back of the 10 years, in my opinion, there could be no recovery.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired.

Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder if my colleague would have any objection to the bill going to the foot of the calendar, so he and I can have a conference concerning it.

Mr. CORDON. I have no objection to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 9825) to authorize the Postmaster General to prohibit or regulate the use of Government property under his custody and control for the parking or storage of vehicles was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 7785) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to make permanent the increases in regular annuities provided by the act of July 16, 1952, and to extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contributions was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

#### COLLECTION OF COMPENSATION

The bill (H. R. 5718) to limit the period of collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY IN STEVENS COUNTY, WASH.

The bill (H. R. 7229) to provide for the conveyance to T. M. Pratt and An-nita C. Pratt of certain real property in Stevens County, Wash., was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, my understanding is that the bill relates to property which was erroneously acquired in the first place, and simply corrects an error.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MILK RIVER PROJECT

The bill (H. R. 7813) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to adjust or cancel certain charges on the Milk River project was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, enactment of H. R. 7813 would authorize the Department of the Interior to cancel or to adjust delinquent operation and maintenance charges against 2,904 acres of land in the Glasgow division of the Milk River project, Montana, which were accumulated by lands that never received water. These charges, along with the construction charges, were stated in public notice No. 5, dated November 18, 1930. When the Glasgow Irrigation District entered into a repayment contract with the United States on December 29, 1926, the owners of these lands asked that they be excluded from the district. Of these 2,904 acres, approximately 2,000 acres have since been reincluded in the district at the request of the owners.

This acreage had been excluded from the construction charges pertaining to the lands mentioned in the bill. Now it should be excluded from the operation and maintenance charges. The purpose of the bill is to give the Secretary of the Interior the authority so to exclude it.

Mr. MURRAY. The Department of the Interior made a report stating all the facts in connection with the case, and it recommends passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PALO VERDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8498) authorizing construction of works to reestablish for the Palo Verde Irrigation District, California, a means of diversion of its irrigation water supply from the Colorado River, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments, on page 3, line, after the words "sum of",



to strike out "\$675,000" and insert "\$1,175,000"; on page 5, line 21, after "Sec. 7.", to strike out "The return of all" and insert "All"; in line 22, after the word "those", to insert "to be", and in line 23, after the word "District", to strike out "and those costs allocated under subsection (b) of section 4 of this act, as hereinbefore provided, shall be accounted for from the first net power revenues available from the Boulder Canyon and/or the Parker-Davis projects, after payout thereof in accordance with law" and insert "shall be nonreimbursable."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I desire to quote briefly from the report of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which, I may say, unanimously reported the bill:

The principal purpose of this bill is to authorize construction of permanent works to replace the temporary loose-rock diversion weir built by the United States in 1945 to reestablish for Palo Verde irrigation district a means of diverting its water supply from the Colorado River such as it had prior to 1942.

I might observe, parenthetically, that the Palo Verde irrigation district was organized in the 1870's, and has been utilizing water from the Colorado River in California since the time of the inception of the district.

The bill merely provides for a negotiated settlement between the Government of the United States and the Palo Verde irrigation district, by which, instead of appropriations being made annually for the repair and maintenance of the weir, a permanent structure will be provided for.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### RECOUPMENT OF CERTAIN PUBLIC SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN MINNESOTA

The bill (S. 3108) to modify the act of October 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 1020), and the act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 418), with respect to the recoupment of certain public school construction costs in Minnesota was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, effective on July 1, 1954, the recoupment requirements of the act of October 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 1020) and the act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 418), shall become inapplicable to the unrecouped balances of funds expended pursuant to such acts.

#### BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 2153) to authorize the transfer of certain property to the State of Minnesota was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. May we have an explanation?

Mr. WATKINS. I had expected the Senator from Minnesota to be present to

make a statement about the bill. In his absence, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

#### CONVEYANCE OF REVERSIONARY LANDS TO THE CITY OF PAWNEE, OKLA.

The bill (H. R. 8859) to convey the reversionary interests of the United States in certain lands to the city of Pawnee, Okla., was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I request an explanation of the bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, the purpose of H. R. 8859 is to clear the title of a tract of land in Pawnee County, Okla., consisting of some 88.43 acres, so that the city of Pawnee may construct permanent public improvements on it.

The land which is the subject of the bill was purchased by the then town of Pawnee, when Oklahoma was still a Territory, in accordance with the terms of the act of March 1, 1907, an act fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes—34 Statutes 1015, 1044. The act provided:

That the said lands are to be held and used by the said town of Pawnee for parks, educational and other public purposes: *Provided*, That the board of trustees of said town may authorize the board of education of said town to use the same for the erection and maintenance of school buildings thereon and the necessary grounds for use in connection therewith: *Provided further*, That Pawnee Indian children shall be admitted to any school thus maintained, free of charge and on terms of equality with the white pupils in such school.

Thus, a reversionary interest was established. The Pawnee Indians subsequently contended that such interest lay in the tribe. However, the Court of Claims in *Pawnee Indians Tribe of Oklahoma v. United States* (109 Fed. Supp. 860) determined that the tribe had been paid full value for the tract and that the reversionary interest lay in the Federal Government.

The city now desires to undertake improving the tract other than for school purposes. However, the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma has ruled that "public funds may not be used to erect a building upon land where the State government unit has not acquired the full complete and indefeasible title to such land." H. R. 8859 would vest such title in the community which, as stated, purchased the land pursuant to the act of the 59th Congress.

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior on H. R. 8859 is set forth in full below. Attention is directed to the statement that the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the measure.

Mr. MORSE. I think it is perfectly clear that the bill is in keeping with the original purpose of the conveyance, and is a perfectly satisfactory bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 8859) was considered, ordered to a

third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ISSUANCE OF PATENTS TO LANDS IN MONROE COUNTY, MICH.

The bill (H. R. 9790) to amend the act of June 30, 1948, so as to extend for 1 year the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain public lands in Monroe County, Mich., held under color of title was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, is a report available on this bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that H. R. 9790 is a companion bill to S. 3716, which is Calendar No. 2351. There is a report on S. 3716.

Mr. MORSE. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, are we now discussing Calendar No. 2351, which is Senate bill 3716?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is proceeding with Calendar No. 2517, H. R. 9790, which is a companion bill to Calendar No. 2351, S. 3716.

Mr. CORDON. I observe the Senator from Michigan present. I know he will be glad to make an explanation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to extend a law which was passed in 1948 to clear title to a certain piece of land in Michigan which has been in possession of persons other than the United States Government for more than 100 years. The House bill provides for an extension of 1 year, so that the persons concerned may take the action necessary within that time. The time has been extended on several occasions.

I hope the Senate will pass the House bill, instead of taking up the Senate bill, which is identical.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. As I understand, the House bill provides for no additional rights or privileges, but merely extends rights and privileges already in existence.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. SMATHERS. And the extension is to be for 1 year.

Mr. FERGUSON. For 1 year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 9790) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 3716 is indefinitely postponed.

#### HOSPITALIZATION AND CARE OF MENTALLY ILL OF ALASKA—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 8009) to provide for the hospitalization and care of the mentally ill in Alaska, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?







Public Law 684 - 83d Congress  
Chapter 1035 - 2d Session  
H. R. 5718

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 890.

To limit the period for collection by the United States of compensation received by officers and employees in violation of the dual compensation laws.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the United States hereby waives all claims against any person arising out of the receipt by such person of compensation from the United States including Government owned or controlled corporations or from the government of the District of Columbia in violation of any provision of law prohibiting or restricting the receipt of dual compensation, which has not been reported to the General Accounting Office for collection within six years from the last date of any period of dual compensation.

Federal employees.  
Dual compensation.

Approved August 28, 1954.





